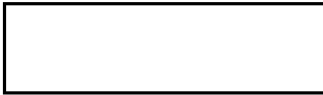


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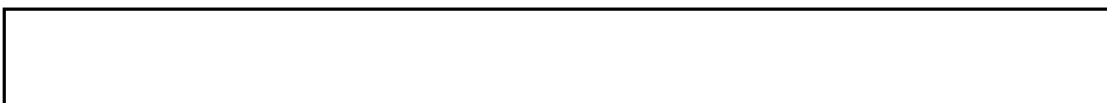


# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Dept. review completed

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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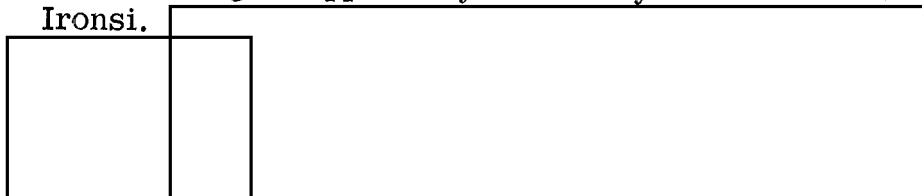
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\*Nigeria: (Information as of 4:30 AM EST)

Most army unit commanders evidently have acknowledged the authority of General Ironsi's new military regime, but his personal position in Lagos appears still precarious.

[Only the forces based in Kaduna, the northern regional capital, estimated at 2,000 of the 10,000 men in the Nigerian Army, and some minor units in the Western Region apparently have not yet declared for Ironsi.



While Ironsi's authority over the country has [thus] been bolstered, the US Embassy believes he may be threatened by lower ranking officers. Following the attempt on Ironsi's life on 17 January, many vague reports have been received of arrests and even summary executions of dissident army personnel in the Lagos area. Ironsi seldom strays from the command post he has established in federal police headquarters where the chief of the 18,000-man police force seems to be working closely with him.

Since Ironsi's 17 January press conference outlining the structure of the new regime, no unfavorable public reaction to it has been reported and it has, in fact, been quickly acclaimed by various predominantly southern elements of Nigerian society, including major political parties, labor, youth, and student groups. Such elements are almost certainly all hoping to play an influential role in a basic political restructuring of Nigeria.

Large-scale negative repercussions to the recent events may yet develop, especially in the Northern Region, as more news and a realization of the magnitude

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of the upheaval spreads among the populace. So far, however, the regional capitals and the countryside have remained generally calm and quiet, except for the long-disturbed Western Region. The situation in its capital, Ibadan, was reported improved yesterday following army threats to shoot anyone on the streets during the curfew.

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Indonesia: Student demonstrators appear to be gaining a growing sense of confidence and power.

The US Embassy in Djakarta comments that the students, who have for several days been demonstrating against high prices, food shortages, and the political allies of Sukarno they claim are responsible for these conditions, are pushing well beyond the cautious tactics of army leaders. Yesterday the students defied an army ban to rally at several points in downtown Djakarta. Army forces and police were on the scene but apparently made no attempt to break up the demonstrations.

The army, which appears to be unhappy with the latest developments, claims it has evidence that leftist elements have infiltrated the student movement in an effort to push it into extremist attitudes and thereby discredit it.

Meanwhile, leaders of the leftist-dominated National Front, which has been largely inactive since 1 October, have called on its members to "mobilize" in anticipation of fresh orders from the President.

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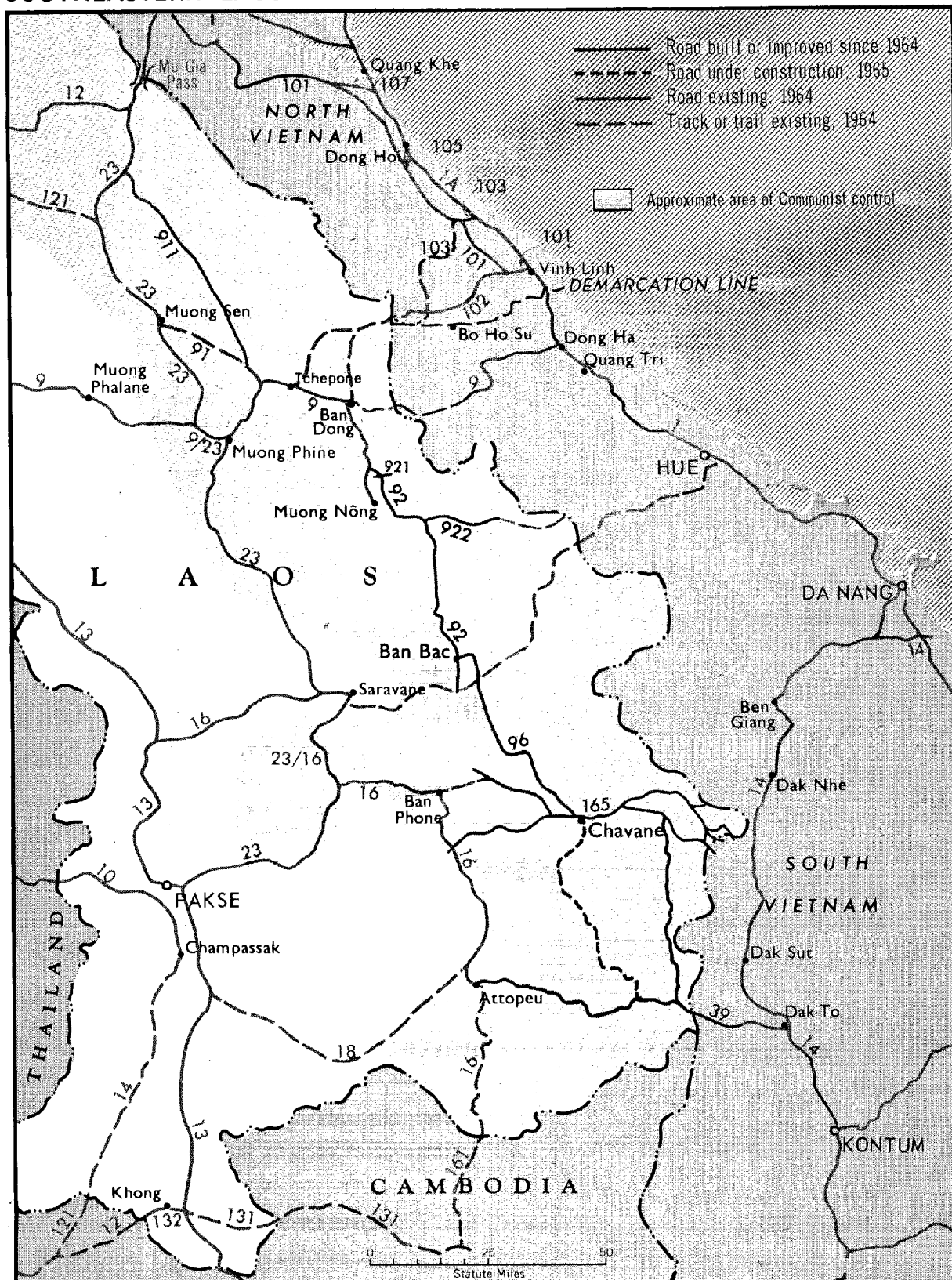
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# SOUTHEASTERN LAOS



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Laos: [The Communists evidently are moving considerably more trucks in the southern section of the Laotian panhandle during the current dry season than they did a year ago.]

[redacted]

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[redacted] some 10-15 trucks were moving south nightly along the recently completed Route 96 as late as mid-December. [redacted] the trucks were carrying rice, ammunition, and men destined for South Vietnam.]

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[redacted] it took the trucks 3-5 days to negotiate the 45 miles between Ban Bac and Chavane because of precautions taken to evade air attack. [redacted] small labor crews were placed strategically along the road to repair damage caused by air strikes.]

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[If true, this movement represents a substantial increase over the one or two southbound trucks per day average believed to have moved on Route 92 during the dry season last year. [redacted] appears to jibe with an increasing number of truck sightings reported by US pilots flying interdiction missions in the panhandle.]

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[redacted]

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\*India: The selection of Indira Gandhi as the new prime minister probably will result in few immediate changes in foreign or domestic policies.



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Mrs. Gandhi takes office at a time when India faces its gravest economic problems in many years. In addition to the food crisis, caused in large part by the country's worst drought in this century, the Indian economy suffers from decreasing industrial output and growing unemployment. India's Fourth Five-Year Plan, originally scheduled to begin in April, has been shelved temporarily in favor of an emergency one-year plan. Moreover, as a doctrinaire socialist, Mrs. Gandhi may have difficulty in securing the vital support of the business community.

Mrs. Gandhi's selection by the Congress Party presumably was made with the next general elections--anticipated by February 1967--in mind. As the daughter of the revered Nehru, she probably will have a political appeal that no other leader of the Congress Party could equal.

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[\* Because of the shortage of time for preparation of this item, the analytic interpretation presented here has been produced by the Central Intelligence Agency without the participation of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State or of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.]

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NOTES

Dominican Republic: [Negotiations to win Caamano's assent to leave the country continue stalemated over the rebel leader's demands regarding the disposition of his followers. In an attempt to reassure Caamano, the OAS Committee is prepared to guarantee the security of rebel military personnel after his departure. Garcia Godoy prefers not to use the Inter-American Peace Force to force Caamano's exit since he feels "drastic action" against either the rebel or regular military leaders would be a mistake under present conditions.]

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Iran-Iraq: The agreement between Iran and Iraq to draw up an agenda for talks on their differences will lessen the tension along the border, but the issues dividing the two countries are not likely to be resolved in the near future. Iranian Prime Minister Hoveida, who reportedly hopes to go to Baghdad next week, will insist on renegotiating the border where it follows the Shatt al-Arab River. Iraq has rejected such renegotiation in the past, and is primarily interested in obtaining a cessation of Iranian aid to the Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

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The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

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The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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